

day of February; and no license shall be granted for a longer time than one year.

§3. No person shall receive a license until he shall have paid the sum in which he shall have been assessed, and the sum of fifty cents in addition as fees for said license; and no license shall be effectual until such payment. The clerk shall receive all moneys paid for licenses and fees, and shall, within thirty days after the granting of any licenses, pay over to the County Treasurer the sum received for such license, together with the sum of thirty-three cents out of the fees paid thereon; and all licenses granted under this act shall designate the house or store and the town in which the person receiving the same shall be authorized to pursue the business for which he is licensed, and shall not be construed to authorize such business to be carried on by any person or at any place except such as shall be designated in the license.

§4. There shall be constituted a board consisting of three persons, to be designated County Commissioners, to be appointed in the manner following:

Meeting of the inhabitants of every town, who are voters in town or freemen's meeting, shall be held at the usual place of holding town meetings, on the first Thursday of January, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, in each year, which meeting shall be warned and governed in all respects as provided in chapter thirteen of the Revised Statutes, entitled "Of towns and villages."

§5. At such meeting the constable, or in his absence, one of the selectmen, shall preside and receive the ballots of the freemen for such persons as they would elect as such County Commissioners, and the votes shall, by the constable or selectmen, assisted by such justices of the town as may be present, be publicly sorted, counted, and declared. The town clerk of each town shall be present at such meeting and record the names of all the persons voted for at such meeting for the office of County Commissioners, together with the number of votes given each; and shall, within ten days from the said first Tuesday in January, transmit a copy of such record, duly certified, to the clerk of the County in which such town may be situated; and the several County Clerks shall, on the third Thursday of January in each year, publicly canvass and declare the votes so returned to them, and shall declare the three persons having the greatest number of such votes to be duly elected as County Commissioners for such County, and shall within ten days thereafter, forward to each of the persons so elected, a certificate of his election.

§6. The county commissioners shall hold their office for the term of one year, and the votes of a majority of them shall decide any question which shall come before them for adjudication, and they have the sole power of granting licenses under this act, and may assess such sums as they may deem proper, not less than the sums respectively specified in section two of this act.

§7. Each county commissioner, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall be sworn by the county clerk or some justice of the peace, to the faithful performance of the same; and no commissioner shall act in any matter in which he is personally interested.

§8. The county commissioners shall meet regularly at the office of the county clerk in such county, on the first Thursday of February and August in each year, and shall at their first meeting elect a chairman from their number, and from time to time adopt such rules for their government as they shall deem proper.

§9. The county clerk in each county shall be the clerk of the board of commissioners for such county, and shall record all their proceedings, and have the custody of all papers relating to their business.

§10. The county commissioners shall receive the sum of ten cents per mile for all necessary travel in the discharge of the duties of their office, and together with county clerk shall receive the sum of one dollar each day during the continuance of their session. The accounts of the clerks and commissioners under this section, shall be audited, allowed and paid out of the county treasury, in the same manner as are other accounts against the county.

§11. No license heretofore granted or penalty incurred shall be affected by the provisions of this act.

§12. Every person licensed according to the provisions of this act, as a keeper of a tavern or inn-keeper, shall at all times be furnished with suitable provisions, lodgings and accommodations for strangers and travellers, and with suitable stable room, hay, and provender for their horses and cattle, and a suitable shed or covering for horses near to his house, with conveniences in the same for feeding such horses. And if such keeper of a tavern or inn-keeper shall neglect to be so furnished, shall be the duty of commissioners to vacate it annul his license, and such keeper of a tavern or inn-keeper shall be liable for all the penalties of this act, if he proceed to sell after written notice given to him by said commissioners that they have annulled and vacated his license as aforesaid, the same as if no license had been granted.

§13. The commissioners may license one or more persons in each town in their respective counties, whom they may deem most suitable, to sell wine, rum, brandy, or other spirituous liquors, for medicinal, chemical, or mechanical purposes, only, who shall receive from said commissioners a license for such sale and no other, and every person so licensed shall make report to said commissioners from time to time, as they shall direct, and on a refusal of commissioners shall annul such license, and such persons shall be subject to the same penalties as are provided in the fourteenth section of this act.

§14. If any person without a license therefor, as provided in this act, shall hereafter deal in the selling of any distilled spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer, he shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of the county, for the use of said county as a penalty—

For each quantity of twenty gallons

or more of either of said articles, the sum of twenty dollars.

For each quantity of less than twenty gallons and not less than one pint of either of said articles, ten dollars.

For each quantity of less than one pint of either of said articles, ten dollars. If any person shall be guilty of more than one distinct offence as prohibited in this act, he may be prosecuted and subjected to all such penalties at the same time. If any person, without a license therefor, as provided in this act, shall hereafter become an inn-keeper, and shall therein furnish any victuals, lodging or accommodation for guests, he shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of said county, for the use of said county, as a penalty, the sum of ten dollars. If any person, without a license therefor, as provided in this act, shall hereafter keep any victualling house, shop or cellar, and shall therein sell any victuals or fruit, he shall forfeit and pay to the treasurer of the county, as a penalty, the sum of ten dollars.

§15. The county court shall have exclusive jurisdiction of the offences against this act, and the said offenders may be prosecuted by indictment or information.

§16. Any justice of the peace is empowered to bind over to the county court, all persons charged with offences against this act, and also to recognize all witnesses who have testified therein before him. Provided always, that all assessments made on licenses granted by the said commissioners to persons residing within the city of Vergennes, shall be paid over to the treasurer of said city, by said clerk, within thirty days from his receipt of such assessments, and that the city courts of said city shall have jurisdiction of all offences against this act, arising within the limits of said city.

§17. The several county courts, in their respective counties, shall have power to grant licenses, on such terms as they, in their discretion may deem proper, to expire on the last day of February next, provided that the persons receiving such license, shall be liable to all the provisions and penalties of this act.

§18. Chapter eighty-three of the revised Statutes, and all subsequent acts relating thereto are hereby repealed.

§19. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved Oct. 31, 1844.

ELECTION RETURNS.

MAINE.—The democracy aspire to a plurality of 13,000. Cullen Sawtelle, democrat, is elected to congress from the 5th district, now unrepresented.

VIRGINIA.—The Enquirer publishes the vote of 123 counties:—

Polk	29,817
Clay	22,595

Polk's majority 7,222

Fayette, Giles, Logan, Nicholas and Randolph, to hear from, which will scarcely vary the result. The mother of presidents has no love for her children who join federal idols.

MISSISSIPPI.—From this state we have returns of eight counties, showing a large gain for Polk over 1840, when Harrison's majority was 2513, and also a gain over 1843, when the democratic majority in the state was over 2000. We calculate on between 5 and 6000 majority for the new executive.

ILLINOIS.—This patriotic state has given its vote for the democracy with a hearty good will. In 22 counties Clay loses about one half from the vote of last year, and Polk gains immensely over Ford's vote for governor. For instance, Ford's majority over Duncan, whig, in these 22 counties was 1245, and Polk's majority over Clay is 5073.

INDIANA.—The Journal of Commerce, in 83 counties, makes Polk's majority 1619, and the whig paper at Indianapolis comes to about the same result. The counties yet to be heard from will bring our majority up to near 2000. Harrison's was 13,678. So much for Polk's great expectations in Indiana. The Tribune's correspondent says the whigs have elected their senator to fill the vacancy in Davis and Martin counties occasioned by the decease of Abner Davis democrat, which will give them one maj. in the senate.

TENNESSEE.—Thirty counties which in 1843 gave a whig majority of 3650, now give Clay a majority of only 1566. This is a DEMOCRATIC GAIN of 2084. In the 43 counties yet to come in there was in 1843 an aggregate whig majority of 183. Clay loses in 30 counties, which gave a greater whig majority than that of the whole state in 1843. We think we may depend on the remainder of the state to overcome the remaining whig majority and give Polk and Dallas a fair and clear majority besides.

LOUISIANA.—The New Orleans Herald the 3th reports the majorities of 20 counties or parishes as 1778 for Polk, 1363 for Clay. Polk's majority 415.—This does not include Lafayette, which gives Polk 82 majority, according to the Courier. There were 38 counties in the state in 1840, and some to be heard from were then strongly whig; but as Mr Clay loses largely from the vote of that year, the probability is in favor of Polk's carrying the state by from 500 to 800 maj.

DELAWARE.—The Delaware Gazette says the electoral vote of that state cannot be cast for Mr Clay. The law of the state requires "that the inspectors of the several hundreds in each county shall meet on the day next following the day of holding an election of president and vice president, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the court house of their county, and together with the sheriff, &c., whilst the law in regard to the state ticket requires that they should meet on the first Thursday next after the election. There was no meeting of the inspectors in any of the counties of Delaware on Wednesday last, the next day after the election, and consequently the three electoral votes of Delaware cannot be given to Clay and Frelinghuysen."

NORTH CAROLINA.—In all but six counties, the Raleigh Standard gives

For Polk	35,446
Clay	38,134

The six counties in August gave Graham a majority of 703. Clay's majority cannot, the Standard thinks, exceed 3500, and probably it will not be so much. Graham's

whig majority was 3153. Mr George E. Badger declares that there is a whig majority in the state of 6000; but it seems that neither Graham nor Clay, with all their popularity, can make it appear at the polls.

The Wilmington, N. C., Chronicle says Mr Polk's majority in Mecklenburg county is only 292, while Hoke's for governor was 434. In the table the same paper puts down for Polk 1201; for Hoke 1242. Clay had 909.

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN'S SPEECH.

The whigs were so much delighted with the returns and reports received by the last evening's boat from Albany, that a crowd of them proceeded to Mr Frelinghuysen's residence to congratulate him on his election.

Mr Frelinghuysen appeared, and in a neat speech thanked his friends for this mark of their respect. He regarded the question between the parties as decided in favor of the whigs by the vote of New York, and congratulated them on the certainty of a glorious triumph throughout the confederated republic. He should endeavor, he assured them, to perform with fidelity and to the best of his ability, the duties which the happy issue of our election had cast upon him. The multitude received his speech with acclamations, and continued for a long time in the streets, making him hideous with their boisterous rejoicings.

This evening, if Mr Frelinghuysen's friends should repeat their visit, it is probable that he would address them in a somewhat different strain.

N. Y. Eve. Post, Nov. 7.

THE AGE.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 21, 1844.

V. B. Palmer No. 160, Nassau St., New York and 56, Pine, below Third St., Philadelphia, is our agent for procuring advertisements and subscriptions in New York and Philadelphia.

THE GRAND RESULT.

As there can be no doubt but that Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi have gone for Polk, we may safely announce the following as the result of the Presidential election.

POLK.	CLAY.
Maine 9	Vermont 6
New Hampshire 6	Massachusetts 12
New York 36	Rhode Island 4
Pennsylvania 26	Connecticut 7
Virginia 17	New Jersey 6
South Carolina 9	Delaware 3
Georgia 10	Maryland 8
Alabama 9	North Carolina 11
Louisiana 6	Kentucky 12
Mississippi 23	Ohio 23
Tennessee 13	Arkansas 92
Indiana 12	
Illinois 9	
Missouri 7	
Michigan 5	
183	

As 133 elects, Polk has 45 more than he needs, and a majority over Clay of 91, almost two votes to Clay's one!

It is laughable to hear some of the more ignorant coons talk about what will be the results of the election of Polk. You would think from their conversation that the people were to have nothing more to eat drink or to wear so long as the world stands. Men are to wear no more shoes—merchants are to sell nothing more, and all business is to come to a dead stand-still! We hear now and then a coon exclaim: "Well the election of Polk will make 500 dollars difference in my business." Now gentlemen try and get a little reason into your heads. In the first place, about one third of you who talk so flippantly about what effect Polk's election will make with your business, have no business, unless you call speculating upon other men's labor, business. If Polk's election will injure your business, we are glad of it, and we hope for the good of the community, that it will completely destroy your business, sweep the whole of you out of existence, and compel you to do something towards producing capital in the community as well as other people. You have eaten what others have produced long enough, and if Polk's election will set you to work, the whole community may be heartily thankful that he has succeeded.

As to another third, if the coon capitalists, in their malice determine to injure your business, they can do so for a few months, but that is all. It cannot last. Business is in a state, altogether too healthy to be retarded more than a day or two. With the remaining third it will not make one cent's difference, not one cent, and no one who knows anything believes that it will. Now, gentlemen, if you are engaged in a useful and honorable business, keep your old track—be as industrious and economical as ever and give yourself no uneasiness—you will not be harmed. Polk is not going to steal your money nor sue your liabilities. Under his administration, as under any other man's administration, your prosperity will depend entirely upon your own energy and industry.

Whining. If anything could, by a possibility, increase the laugh at the poor coons, expense the dolorous crying they set up over their defeat would do it.

The party which but a day or two since was so valiant, that like Col. Puck in Shakespeare they could "put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes," now stand about the streets whimpering like a fidgety girl, and really would be objects

of compassion, if they were not objects of perfect fun.

This is always the way with federalists. When the democratic party were beaten in 1840, they bore it, like men. They laid their heads upon the block and submitted to decapitation without flinching a hair. You saw no exhibition of childish petulance, no cringing under the lash—But now, when the coons come to take their turn at defeat and are forced to chew the cud of disappointment, one would think the whole party were suddenly taken with a most violent fit of the bilious colic from the the manner in which they roll and tumble about, gesticulate and ejaculate. Stand up to it, gentlemen! you will live through it! You can tell now how it felt in 1840. You had your day of rejoicing then, it happens to be ours now. Take things as they come.—Get rid of your bile—hold up your heads and don't be so cross about it, and above all don't whine.

Clay Elected.—By private express, we have received returns which render it certain, beyond a doubt, that Clay is elected, after all.

There can be no possible doubt but that he has carried the following states and regions, viz:

Massachusetts,	12
Ohio,	23
Lower Canada,	15
Connecticut,	6
Van Diemen's Land,	19
New Jersey,	7
Roorback region,	75
Rhode Island,	4
Algiers,	80
Delaware,	3
Kentucky,	12
North Carolina,	11
Sing Sing,	5
Vermont,	6
278	

As 133 is sufficient to elect, it will be seen that Clay has a majority of 140!

Vote of Pennsylvania—official.—The last Harrisburg Union publishes the official vote of Pennsylvania, as follows:—

Whole number of votes	328,108
For Polk and Dallas	167,245
For Clay and Frelinghuysen	160,863

Polk's majority over Clay, SIX THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY TWO. The increase in the whole number of votes since 1840 is 40,413.

VOTE OF THE ROORBACK REGION.

We are at last able to give our readers the official returns from the Roorback Region. It is as follows:

Clay 4176. Polk 0, Birney 1-2 Clay's maj. 4,175-1-2, a most splendid victory. An especial message will start immediately for Ashland with the vote—He may be known on the road by his having the initials "J. K. P." branded on his right shoulder.

Pennsylvania for Clay. Last week the coons of this godly village were thrown into a perfect fever, by the reception of the news direct from Gov. Paine, that Pennsylvania had after all, given 11 maj. for Clay!

We copy the following from the Tribune of the 15th for the benefit of those old gossips who put the story in circulation, as well as the marvelous people who believed it!

THINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA RUMOR.—There is not the slightest truth that Gov. Porter has refused to sign any of the Pennsylvania Election returns of Electors, in consequence of frauds said to have been perpetrated, in Berks and one or two other Counties. The whole thing had its origin in the hope of securing bets on the part of the Loco-Focos, and was by them first promulgated. The whigs are satisfied, like you, that Pennsylvania—deluded Pennsylvania—has cast her Electoral Vote for Polk and Dallas.

STRAYED OR STOLEN!

That Yaller sign—cost \$40,000 cash, in addition to an immense quantity of coon labor, thrown in extra, for the good of the cause!

It is strongly suspected that a certain well known physician, has stolen the aforesaid sign and intends to work it up into Picra.

Lebanon Liberal Institute.—We have received the annual catalogue of this Literary Institution, 224 students have attended in the course of the year, and the Institution seems to be flourishing.

Wanted to know, who upon earth one James K. Polk is! It is too bad that the people have elected a man to the Presidency that no mother ever named a son for, and that the all-wise Vermont coon delegation in Congress do not know.—Judge Collamer at Keene, is said to have made horrible faces when he spoke of the President elect. It is bad that his sneers have had no more effect upon the people.

Did any one ever notice the termination of these two celebrated lines in Scott's Marmion?

"Charge, Chester, charge! on Stanley's on! Were the last words of Marmion."

Halleck's Bozzaris closes with

"One of the few immortal names. That were not born to die!"

VERMONT ELECTION.

We give below all the returns that have been received:

WINDSOR COUNTY.		1844.		1840.	
Polk.	Clay.	Polk.	Clay.	Polk.	Clay.
Andover	15	78	33	82	123
Baltimore	3	26	1	1	34
Barre	212	174	8	136	182
Bethel	77	161	69	111	212
Bridgewater	116	181	25	110	200
Cavendish	14	284	8	13	263
Chester	210	266	19	173	283
Hardford	76	224	7	69	279
Hartland	168	277	7	130	338
Ludlow	32	180	73	19	260
Norwich	163	164	12	160	221
Plymouth	49	142	13	62	189
Pomfret	84	133	2	98	207
Reading	78	139	6	66	185
Rochester	17	171	82	61	207
Royalton	41	172	46	88	252
Sharon	76	109	22	117	138
Springfield	92	370	7	117	412
Stockbridge	69	93	41	114	159
Wentworthfield	11	258	12	24	842
Weston	36	432	11	24	200
Windsor	84	824	65	424	2
Woodstock	149	661	33	81	667
1894	5671	547	1821	5317	12

Democratic net gain over coons since '40 1232

Coon net loss " " 1725

Returns from 145 towns show the following

Polk. 11,766 Clay. 19,139 Birney. 2,417

Clay's majority so far 4956.

AMERICAN PRISONER'S AT VAN DIEMENS LAND.

New York, Nov. 7 1844.

To the Editor of the Woodstock Age:

Sir:—I propose to trouble you with the performance of what I conceive an act of benevolence—but one for which I can promise you no other reward than that which your mind can furnish by the contemplation of an effort for the relief of a number of fellow-countrymen, to which you will give assistance by the publication of this, and some other short communications, which will be presented to you, in the columns of your journal.

It is a matter well known to the public that of the American citizens who were captured by the British forces in Canada in 1838, a considerable number were condemned for their participation in the civil commotions in those provinces, and transported to Van Diemen's Land THIRTY-NINE of those unfortunate men, (who have been spared by death,) have been pardoned by her Majesty's Government, and FORTY-TWO according to the authentic information, are still detained as convicts, under the original sentence of transportation for life. Something of the character of the remaining 42 captives may be understood by the following copy of a letter recently received by me:

Post-Office, Westminster, Vt. } SEPTEMBER 5, 1844.

"General Sutherland:—DEAR SIR:—From the New York Express I learn that you are interesting yourself in behalf of the American prisoners at Van Diemens Land. Riley Whitney, one of the prisoners, was a native of this town. If you deem it advisable for his friends in this place to petition for his discharge, please send me a blank, with instructions, and I will give you such auxiliary aid as I am able, in the humane enterprise. Poor Whitney is a well disposed man—but exceedingly ignorant, can neither read or write. His ignorance may give him the appearance of obstinacy; but after all he has given abundant proof of filial affection in the support he has given to his widowed mother. At the time of his captivity Whitney was residing in Northern New York, where his mother now lives.

"Yours respectfully,

PLINY SAFFORD, P. M.

The information requested I shall furnish forthwith; but this had not now been necessary if the editors of the public newspapers had acted with their usual liberality in giving publicity to the information which has been offered them.—The "official notice" referred to in the annexed communication from the Department of State, was not to my knowledge, republished in any of the newspapers of the country. The list of the names of those who have received pardons has also been published in such a defective manner as to leave the friends of the captives in an uncertainty as to the condition of the unfortunate men in whose fate they are interested, which induces me to request the publication of the annexed, for their information and satisfaction.

Very Respectfully,

TH. JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, } WASHINGTON, 14th Oct. 1844. }

Sir:—Your letter of the 4th inst., together with the accompanying paper, has been received; and in accordance with your request, I transmit to you a list, (believed to be correct,) of the names of the American citizens transported to the British penal colonies for participating in the political disturbances in Canada in 1838, of whose pardon notice has reached this department.

As to the procedure for effecting the release of the American prisoners remaining at Van Diemens Land, I must refer you to the official notice published in the "Madisonian" newspaper of the 28th of February last.

I am, Sir respectfully,

Your obedient Servant.

RICHARD K. CALLE,

Act. Secy.

TH. JEFFERSON SUTHERLAND, Esq., New York.

List of the names of the American

Prisoners at Van Diemens Land, who have been pardoned. In number, 39 individuals.

Aaron Dresser	Hiram Sharpo
David Allen	Ira Polly
John Gilman	Bemis Woodbury
Orin W. Smith	Daniel Lacombe or
George T. Brown	Liskum
Robert G. Collins	John Thomas
Edward A. Wilson	Chauncey Sheldon
Joseph Thompson	Alvin B Sweet
Nathan Whiting	Jacob Paddock
John G. Stranburgh	Gerrit Hicks
John Cronkite	Elon Fellows
David House	Samuel Snow
Emanuel Garrison	Daniel D Heustis or
Leonard Delano	David A. Heustis
Robert Marsh	Linus Wilson Miller
Joseph Stewart	Moses A Dutcher
Gideon A. Goodrich	Elizur Stevens
Jerry C. Griggs	Nelson G. Griggs
Samuel Newcombe	Benjamin Moit
Luther Darby	James De Witt Fero
Stephen S. Wright	

The Philadelphia Ledger—a truly neutral paper in political matters—says of Mr Polk's election to the presidency—"Mr Polk is precisely such a president as the country now requires; a man in whose character moderation, love of peace and love of justice are the principal elements. We especially rejoice in the election of a chief magistrate of respectable abilities, respectable attainments, long experience in political action, good sense, moderate views, amiable feelings; pure principles and irreproachable character. * * * A tariff for revenue, with discrimination for incidental protection, a just and liberal economy, and a conciliatory, dignified tone, a stable conservative policy, will ensure a long rule to the party now ascendant, and the peace and prosperity of the country."

SWITCHES.—30.

The wife, dear Tom, a month ago,
I told you I had taken,
Proves everything a wife should prove
Or else I've been mis-taken!
She's all to me that I had dreamed
A darling angel could be,
In short I have no fault to find,
She's just the thing she should be.

'Tis true in the hymenal dance
Her feet, at times, will shake out
Some strange and complicated steps
I can't exactly make out,
But, then I'm told wives always make
Some little reservations,
And matrimony has, they say,
Mysterious relations.

And there are some things, I am told
That make the full fruition,
That should not be revealed, too soon,
To men in my condition—
Ten thousand little things, you see,
In these affairs that's goin',
That husbands, have by custom Tom,
No business to be knowin'!

Except these little matters, Tom,
And they are but a bubble,
I get along, in my new state,
With very little trouble,
I've learned by sundry hints and signs,
And womanly direction,
To know the things that are not meant
For my express inspection.